

MODERN TIMES

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New Haven

June 1-15 1975

Progressive Party Announces Candidate

by the Progressive Party of New Haven

The Progressive Party of New Haven would like to announce today the candidacy of Matt Borenstein for Mayor of New Haven.

We are all working people, Our Party, the Progressive Party, stands for the interests of the wage-earners. We seek to turn city government around, to change it over so it serves wage-earners, and not the Chamber of Commerce, Yale University and their political cronies who have too long dominated and mishandled our affairs.

Not Owners and Managers

The Progressive Party is not the Party of owners and managers. It is not led by owners of real estate firms or travel

You Are Invited To Attend A Meeting

Tuesday June 3 At 7:30 P.M.

At Mr. Borenstein's Home

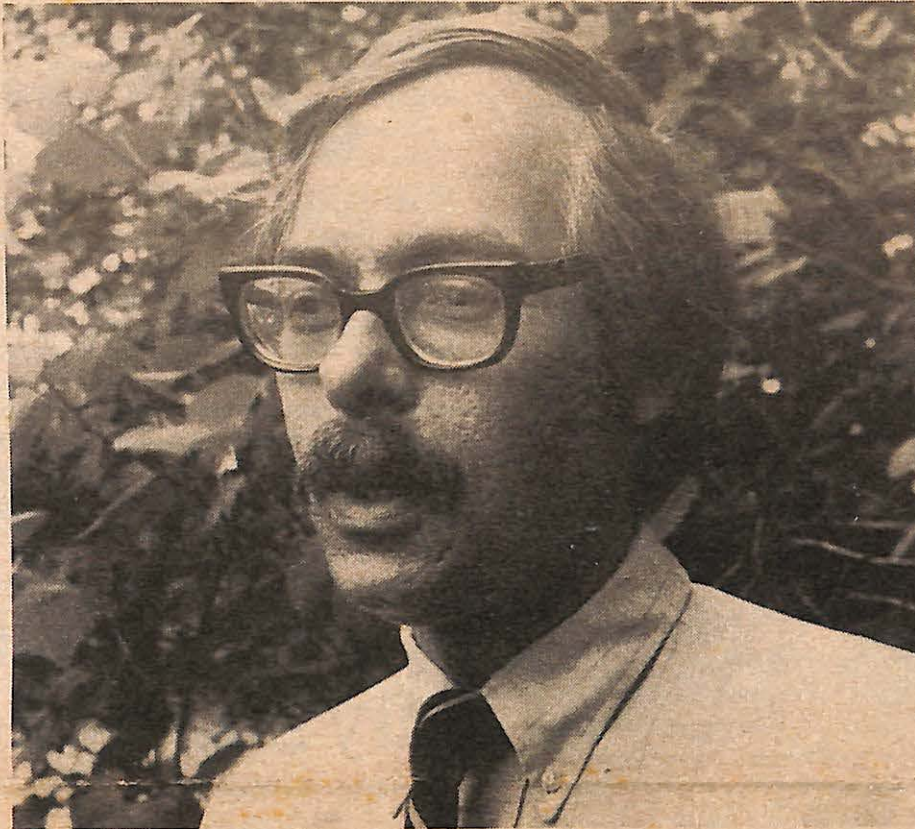
82 Linden Street, New Haven

to help us launch our petition drive to get the Progressive Party on the ballot in November. You will also have a chance to sit and talk with Matt Borenstein and other members of the Progressive Party.

agencies like the Democrats and Republicans. It is not led by managers and supervisors like the Republicans and Democrats. The Progressive Party works for the basic interests of all wage-earners, and it is wage-earners who lead it.

The Progressive Party and this candi-

dacy are born at a time when more and more people are calling for great changes. People who have long been excluded from and disgusted by machine politics can now come together in a coalition of labor and community interests. That is a major goal of the Progressive Party.



Matt Borenstein, Progressive candidate for Mayor.

Whom We Stand For

The neighborhood activist working for years in frustration for a better school, a day-care program, an athletic field--this person stands with the Progressive Party. The wage earner, especially the union member in public or private employment, who never gets help from the city but too often sees the city officials bending over for their business friends. This person also sees the need for a Progressive Party that reflects the interests of labor. The individual, wherever he or she may be, who sees the need for basic changes but knows it can't be done alone--this person will find allies, support and friends in this Party and in this campaign.

The Progressive Party is a new Party. It is born out of the failure of the Democrats and Republicans to meet the needs of the people. It is born out of the corruption of the major parties--a corruption that runs too deep for even the good people in these parties to get rid of. We believe that the Progressive Party will develop into a major, independent political force in New Haven.

The Progressive Party is open. We invite all the people ready to swing into action, political action, to join and build on the foundations of this Party and this campaign for New Haven's mayor.

New Perspective

We are formally launching our campaign now to dramatize the inadequacies in the budget recently pushed through by Mayor Guida. At a time when city unemployment has hit 9.1%, this mayor brags about a 5-year hiring freeze and a loss of wages reaching \$1.5 million through layoffs of city workers (teachers, cafeteria employees, clerical staff, etc.) and severe cuts in such basic services as our public beaches and library. Guida, like Grasso, is busy selling out the people who voted them in.

Where can the Progressive Party begin to make changes in the city? To begin, one basic point must be made clear. The wealth of New Haven cannot be measured in the number of firms such as Macy's and Olin's that come and go. Large businesses will let the city deteriorate and leave anyway. The real wealth of the city is in its people and its public services. *see PARTY page 8*

Yale Co-op Union Certified

from the Yale Coop Union Newsletter

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Of America, AFL-CIO, has won election as the collective bargaining representative of Yale Co-op employees, and is being certified by the National Labor Relations Board this week. NLRB certification comes half a year after the beginning of our organizing drive. Although a representative election was held on March 6, certification of the union was delayed by management "objections" to the conduct of the election, which were withdrawn after pressure from students, community groups and leaders and clergy had mounted.

Over 1700 members of the Co-op signed petitions circulated in one day calling on the store's directors to stop the delay, and threatening a boycott if the management refused to negotiate with the union. The next series of delays were the result of a two-month NLRB procedure to open the challenged ballots.

The final tally of ballots was 70 in favor and 62 against. All seven challenged votes were opened in Boston on Tuesday. Four were "yes" and three were "no" votes.

Members Fired

Friday, May 16, Joanne Patton of Accounts Payable, joined the long list of people who have been fired and laid off at the Yale Co-op because we are not yet protected by a union contract. On Tuesday, the union filed an unfair labor practice charge with the NLRB, saying that the Co-op "discharged Joanne Patton because of her activities on behalf of the

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America" and "violated the rights of its employees in further violation "of the law.

Joanne is a member of the Union Negotiating Committee, and was a member of the Organizing Committee. She has worked at the Co-op since 1969, and is admitted by management to be one of the most knowledgeable and competent employees. As it stood without a contract, Joanne or anyone else at the Co-op could be disciplined or fired by the arbitrary hand of management with virtually no recourse or appeal.

No Due Process

Joanne was accused by Wes Arnold of deliberately punching the time clocks of two fellow employees, being "too damn independent" and "Willful Misconduct." Joanne denied the accusations repeatedly but was fired by Mr. Seay and Mrs. Fuhlbrück. She had been given no notice, no warning, not even the minimal due process required by the Co-op's own "regulations."

There is another reason why Joanne Patton was fired. She was fired because she actively and vocally challenged the Corporation on issues of wages and mismanagement by working with the union. Joanne handed out union leaflets, spoke to various people about the union and made it known to her fellow workers that the union is the only thing that can make the Yale Co-op be fair to its employees.

What Next?

Now that the union is certified, it is notifying the Co-op to set a date for the beginning of negotiations. By law, the Yale Co-op Corporation must meet with the union Negotiating Committee and bargain in good faith. The Committee

was elected on April 15 at an open meeting of Co-op employees. Each section of the store elected one member and one alternate. Six of the elected members will actually sit down with management representatives to hammer out a contract.

Before it can take effect, the contract will be submitted to a membership vote. If the majority approve the pact, it will be put into effect governing the wages, benefits and working conditions at the Yale Co-op.

Then we will elect union stewards to enforce the contract and make sure that we keep the rights and benefits won in negotiations.

If we decide that the contract is insufficient or unsatisfactory, we can vote to strike and have the right to go on strike.

Even if we did not strike we could also decide to institute a boycott of the Co-op. We could also expect assistance from the ACWA and other unions, and could count on the support of a wide variety of student, community and church groups. The Amalgamated, for instance, recently made history by its use of a nationwide consumer boycott (backed by 22 congressmen, the Catholic and Protestant church organizations, and the AFL-CIO) to force the Farah Manufacturing Company to obey the law and negotiate in good faith with the union.

Nick Heyer

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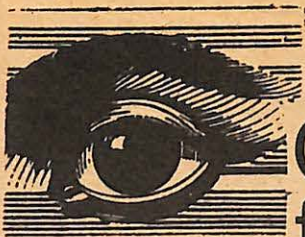
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ly paper of labor and community news.



eye on

Crowded Field for Election Derby

by Andrew J. Esposito
Modern Times Staff

The November municipal election is still six months off and already we have one of the most crowded fields in Elm City History. At present count there are five challengers vying for mayor. In the Democratic Party, Alderman Frank Logue is trying to unseat Mayor Guida in a primary election this September. The Republican Party will again offer once-defeated John Esposito (please remember: no relation). What makes the '75 election different is that there are two new enterents in the mayoralty sweepstakes.

A couple of weeks ago Joelle Fishman declared her candidacy on the Communist Party ticket. And just this week Matt Borenstein announced that he will seek the mayor's office on the Progressive Party slate. Except for the Progressive Party, all other contestants have previously run for elective office. The programs and policies of the other parties are fairly well known to those who have been following the political scene for the last few years. Why then has a group of people chosen to form a new political party?

Party's Orientation

There is a feeling at the local level, reflected in the results of national polls, that people desire a change from politics as usual. More and more there is a feeling that major political parties are not addressing themselves to the needs of most city residents. Thus, since most New Haveners are working people, there has long been a need for a political party to articulate the desires of working and poor people.

The Progressive Party is such an organization. Its expressed desire is to form a coalition of labor and community people to produce needed change in New Haven city government.

At his press conference, Matt Borenstein stated: "The Progressive Party is born out of the failure of the Democrats and Republicans to meet the needs of the people." He went on to invite "all the people ready to swing into political action" to join the Progressive Party's effort to become a major independent

force in New Haven.

It might seem, at first, that such an objective is a tall order and some might easily dismiss it as a quixotic venture. But such is not the case. Just a quick glance at the results of past elections will point out why. Over the past few municipal elections a swing of 4,000 votes has decided the issue.

This is not to say that becoming an independent political force will be a snap. Obviously it will take plenty of long hard work. But the goal is not an impossible one to reach.

Why Effort is Necessary

Yet, many people will ask: why is a new party necessary, even if it could become a force in New Haven politics? The answer to this question is simple. A new political party is necessary to reverse the downward trend in the fortunes of New Haven. The past decade has seen decay in such areas as: housing, education, transportation and employment. And sadly, the trend continues.

Clearly not all of these problems can be solved on the local level. However, there are steps local government can take to help ease the situation. What it takes is a willingness for the Mayor to devise and implement imaginative programs. Something we are not going to get from the Democrats or Republicans.

While the present administration conducts business as usual, we can expect no change for the better. Also, electing a Republican will do little to alter municipal conditions. Most New Haveners have sensed this fact and stayed away from the election booth in droves. They know that it doesn't matter who runs city hall.

Open Party

For the major parties are controlled by the same type of people. This is yet another reason an independent party, such as the Progressive Party, is needed. There is a strong need for a party which will represent all New Haveners.

To find out what New Haveners want and how they feel their city can be improved, the Progressive Party will hold platform hearings throughout the city.

In a crowded field, such as we will have in the '75 municipal elections, one way to tell the contestants apart is with a program. It will be easy to identify Matt Borenstein. His is the only program that will be written by the citizens of New Haven.

Fishman Running for Mayor

by Modern Times Staff

A petition drive is now underway to put Joelle Fishman, Communist Party candidate for Mayor of New Haven, on the ballot this November.

Ms. Fishman, who ran for Congress last year, is focusing on the economic crises in New Haven. In announcing her candidacy at a press conference on May 14, she explained that she was entering the race as a candidate of the Communist Party "to help coalesce movements to stop runaway shops, to work for full employment, emergency summer jobs for youth, for quality integrated education and an equitable tax structure."

Ms. Fishman emphasized that the problems of New Haven are not those of this city alone. "The rapid deepening of the general crisis throughout the capitalist world and the severe economic crisis

which has dashed our cities upon the rocks of depression and despair, places a people's political alternative on the order of the day. This is as urgent on the local level as it is on the national."

Pointing out that the growing unemployment and constant attacks on the health, education and welfare of working people, as well as the political crisis, are leading to new and strengthened democratic movements of social change, the Communist candidate believes that these movements point the way to independent political action.

"Political alliances, independent parties, coalitions of labor, religious, women, youth and other groups, united fronts around one or more issues," she says, "all reflect the need to build a broad, democratic mass independent political alternative in defense of the people's interests, locally and nationally."

Asks Support for Puerto Rican Wrks.



Nick Hoyer

Pedro Grant, coordinator of the United Workers Movement (MOU) of Puerto Rico is shown here at a press conference held Tuesday May 20 at the United Church Parish House. This conference was a follow up to the successful forum "Workers' Movement and Political Repression in Puerto Rico" held the night before. Grant, an active labor organizer in his country for 25 years is presently touring the US mainland under the sponsorship of the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee to gain support for the MOU. His message was the increasing oppression and repression being suffered by Puerto Rican people at the hands of the US government which controls the island industries and especially the workers seeking to organize against these foreign bosses. Grant believes that the labor movement and the political movement for the independence of Puerto Rico, though separate movements, have a common goal. He believes that Puerto Rico's independence is essential to improved conditions for Puerto Rican workers.

Board to Review City Daycare Policies

by Modern Times Staff

Most publicly funded day care in New Haven is at best mediocre, according to two women long associated with day care in the city. Whether or not Inner City Day Care Council (ICDCC), empowered since January with the administration of 11 DCA-funded centers, can upgrade services remains an open question.

The ICDCC has recently formed an 18-member board, including 10 parent representatives from local centers and three child-development professionals, to attempt to revamp day care policy.

At present, many of the city's DCA-funded centers "are not day care centers at all; they're just baby sitting agencies," says a former day care board executive who asked not to be identified. "It's unfair to children, parents and the community."

"Staff training requirements need to be tightened up," says Audrey Foster, former president of the Hill Model Cities Day Care Board. "Very few teachers have any educational background in day care."

Insufficient Funds

While few would claim that DCA-funded centers are totally satisfactory, the reasons given for their deficiencies differ. Center directors, or head teachers, tend to blame insufficient, insecure funding. Outside critics focus more on poor administration and control by politicians, as opposed to parents and professional concerned with the welfare of children. Some people point to the actual way the center hierarchies are designed with huge pay differentials between aides and teachers who perform similar tasks.

Budgets are a problem. The expenditure-per-child in DCA-funded centers is supposed to be per year, but this still falls short of the \$2500 cost of quality care cited in many recent studies. Furthermore center staff complain that they sometimes go for a month without any salary

at all while budget decisions are being made in Hartford. Head teachers also say that they don't have enough money to buy proper equipment, particularly sturdy outdoor play equipment.

Nevertheless, the source who asked not to be identified says that the main problems have been as much administrative as financial. Among other criticisms, she cites:

Failure to Supervise Centers. "The problem is that there's been no field supervisor to visit the centers to check up on them." As a result, she claims that some centers "are not even seeing that children are properly registered in the program, or that they are adequately supervised during naptime and not even seeing that the children's hands are washed before meals."

Some center directors, however, discount the need for more centralized control or administration.

Lack of a Stimulating Program. At the worst, in one center "the children often watch movies until lunch," she charges, and in another "the teachers don't allow the children to paint because they don't want the building to get messed up!"

Ms. Foster sees the problem somewhat differently. To her, the main problem is not the absence of a program, but rather the wrong kind. "There's too much emphasis on reading and writing, on preparing for school, and not enough on how to be creative on one's own, or on how to explore, to ask questions, to develop curiosity, and to get along with one's peers." "In addition, she thinks the centers work primarily in groups, with insufficient attention to individuals."

Again the center staff tend to blame the budget and to say they don't have sufficient staff to work with children individually.

Inadequate Training. Although state guidelines have for some time urged that center directors, or head teachers, enroll in courses on child development, there is some dispute as to how seriously the see FUNDS page 8

Union Head Defends Lunch Program

Editors' Note: On May 12, 1975, John Wilhelm, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 217, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, gave the following statement before the Board of Aldermen in response to School Superintendent Barbarito's plan to eliminate part or all of the New Haven school lunch program.

It is only fair that you know the budgetary fraud which the Board of Education is apparently planning to perpetrate on the City of New Haven. Either of the Superintendent's plans for the lunch program would inevitably create major budget deficits for the City.

I believe there are two compelling reasons for continuing the lunch program at its present level. These are the loss of more than 100 low-paid jobs (none of the non-supervisory cafeteria workers earns more than \$4000 a year, and most earn less), and the loss of millions of lunches to the children of our City, including low-income children for whom the Federally-mandated free lunch program often represents their only nutritionally-balanced meal of the day.

It is important that you be aware that either of these proposals by the Superintendent would automatically create a severely unbalanced budget for fiscal 1975-76.

Superintendent's Plan I

This plan would, along with other cut-backs, reduce the school lunch program by nearly 20% by not serving any lunches for several weeks throughout the school year.

The projected savings to the Board of Education--money which would not be spent on the lunch program-- is \$662,603. However, either the City or the Board of Education would have to reimburse the state's Unemployment Compensation Fund about \$50,000 (a rough estimate) because the cafeteria employees would be eligible to collect unemployment for those weeks or partial weeks when school is open but cafeterias are closed.

More important, an estimated \$430,000 in cafeteria receipts (cash receipts and Federal reimbursements) would be lost. The Board of Education is not concerned with this lost income because it does not receive cafeteria income, but the City must be concerned because this \$430,000 is being counted on as part of the General Fund income which balances the City budget.

Superintendent's Plan II

This plan proposes the total elimination of the school lunch program. This plan is a total fiscal disaster.

First, and most important, the elimination of the cafeteria program would also eliminate the \$1,824,112 in cafeteria receipts projected for the General Fund. Again, the Board of Education does not care about this lost income because it does not receive cafeteria income; but, the loss of more than \$1.8 million in projected income would immediately unbalance the budget by that staggering amount.

Second, the laid-off cafeteria employees would be eligible to collect unemployment compensation up to the present maximum of 65 weeks, and the City or the Board of Education would have to reimburse the Unemployment Compensation Fund in full. Roughly, I believe this would amount to about \$300,000.

Third, there are a substantial number of other costs charged to a City which closes its lunch program by the State and Federal governments, whose subsidies provide the bulk of the costs of running the lunch program.

Such costs include, among others, either the refund to the State of the undepreciated cost of Federally-subsidized equipment purchased for the program within the past

five years, or the cost paid by the City to remove, dismantle, and ship this equipment to another town in Connecticut if someone else wants our abandoned equipment; the cost to the City of a Federally required closeout audit; the full cost of all equipment ordered or received by New Haven but not yet reimbursed by the State; and the cost of returning surplus commodities.

I do not have the data necessary to calculate the cost of all these items, but I do know that the City of Bridgeport recently decided against closing the lunch program because the cash cost of such a shutdown to Bridgeport was over \$1 million, not including unemployment compensation.

Cash Strains

Fourth, a serious and unanticipated drain would be created in the City's Pension Fund by closing the lunch program. Cafeteria employees have vested pension rights after 10 years of service; if the program were terminated this June, 51 cafeteria employees (excluding supervisors) would have vested pension rights and would begin to draw on the Pension Fund. This would create unanticipated cash strains on the Fund, in an amount difficult for me to estimate without more data, and would seriously imbalance the actuarial projections for the soundness of the Fund.

Fifth, in addition to the above costs which would be incurred beginning with the coming fiscal year, you should also consider the tremendous waste represented by money for design, facilities, equipment, and construction in our newer schools which have kitchen facilities and in the older schools to which the lunch program has been only recently expanded.

Also, I should point out that the Superintendent is inaccurate in his Plan II when he says the savings to the Board of Education in closing the cafeteria program is \$2,848,211. The approximately \$80,000 cost of lunchroom aides who supervise the children during lunch period is included in that amount; these supervisors would be needed whether or not there is a hot lunch program.

I believe the Board of Education has two reasons for making these fiscally unsound proposals on the lunch program:

1) Since the revenue loss is to the General Fund and not to the Board of Education, the Board of Education is not concerned about the inevitable resulting budget imbalance.

2) I do not believe the Board of Education has considered the other costs associated with these plans, such as unemployment compensation (or perhaps the City would pay this, and not the Board of Education?) or the Federally-mandated closeout costs.

In view of the fiscally disastrous consequences of either of the Superintendent's plans, along with the loss of low-paying jobs and the denial of a critical service to our children, I respectfully urge each of you to do whatever is necessary to ensure that the lunch program is maintained.

Stewards Class Builds New Leaders

by Nicholas Heyer
Modern Times Staff

"The Shop Steward is the most important person in Local 35--Urge your members to file grievances--Sign up all new workers and students," is written on the blackboard at the front of the room.

This is a stewards' class given by Vincent Sirabella, Business Agent for Local 35, which represents the service and maintenance workers at Yale University.

A year ago Local 35 went on strike against Yale, fighting hard to protect and improve their contract. But keeping a union strong is a full time job and does not end with a contract settlement.

A union needs to constantly find and build new leaders, and a contract needs to be understood by the workers it covers to be fully effective. That is why Sirabella set up the stewards' class when he first became Local 35's Business Agent in 1969.

Use Common Language

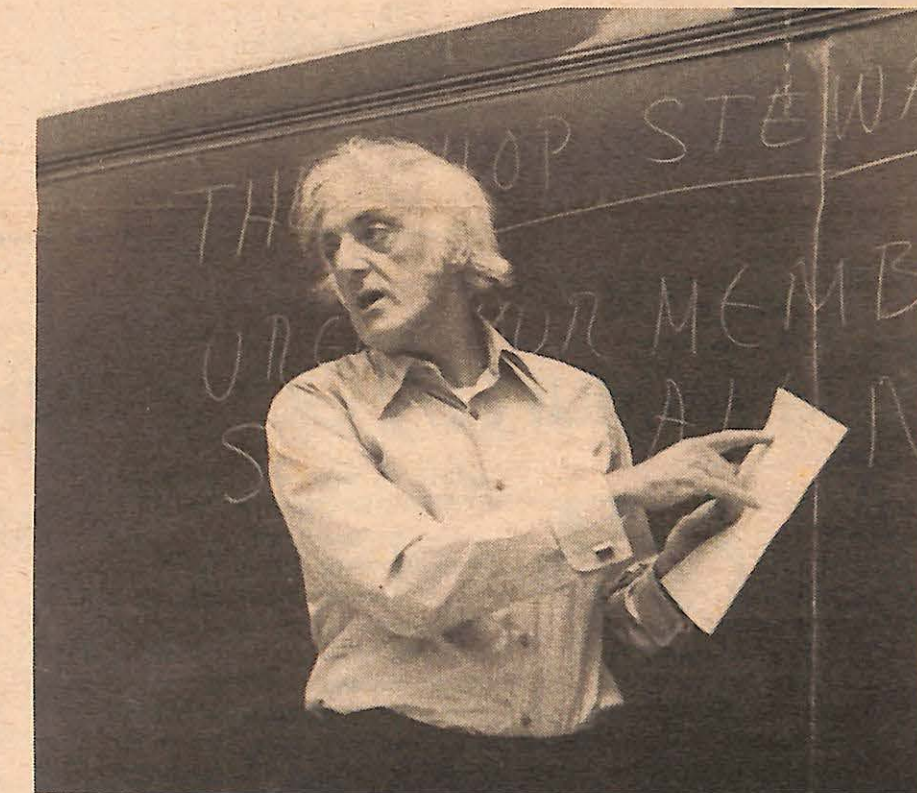
The goal of the class is to make each steward familiar, in as much detail as possible, with the terms of the contract. An attempt is made to strip the legalism from the contract and express it in terms more familiar and understandable to stewards and, in turn, their co-workers. To Sirabella the contract is a living document--the workers live with it everyday.

The contract must be well understood by the stewards because they are the only union representatives seen by workers on a day to day basis. There are over 1300 Local 35 members working for Yale at 61 separate locations. It is impossible for union officials to monitor all problems for these workers. This is why the steward is the most important person in Local 35.

Grievance--The Contract's Guts

There are four major areas covered by the class: 1) the grievance procedure; 2) language provisions; 3) wages; and, 4) fringe benefits. It is important for workers to understand all provisions of the contract and know all their rights; but the grievance procedure is the guts of the contract.

A grievance is the method used by a worker and the union to ensure the workers' rights and enforce the provisions of the contract.



Vincent Sirabella (above), Business Manager for Local 35, 'preaches' the union contract. Below, union stewards study the contract. Two important reasons why Local 35 is a strong union.

photos by Nick Heyer

Yale is very formal in its relations with the worker. The only rights workers have are those written into the contract and defended. In Local 35's contract with Yale, a grievance may at first involve only a worker, his steward and the shop supervisor.

If it is unresolved, Sirabella and the business managers of Yale may step in; and finally, it could be brought to arbitration before a neutral third party.

Class is Successful

Sirabella runs the stewards' class twice a year (about 8 sessions) and has over 50 union members in each class. The success of these classes is easily seen. The year before the stewards' class started there were only 10 grievances filed by workers. One year later the number had jumped to over 350. Now there are even more.

The jump in grievances shows an increased awareness on the part of workers. They know their rights and how to enforce them. This knowledge is also reflected in increased rank and file leadership. Local 35's negotiating committee for its last contract was very active and consisted almost entirely of stewards. According to Sirabella, "Stewards today are more sophisticated and more confident."



editorial

CPI Planning in Wrong Hands

The recent headline-grabbing fight between New Haven's Community Progress Incorporated (CPI) and the state Community Development Agency (CDA) has served to obscure the real issue—who controls CPI? Who controls how CPI's funds are spent, its programs are designed, its staff is selected, and its citizens are served?

CPI has become the primary agency through which the Democratic Party controls patronage in the city. One of Mayor Guida's key city hall aids, Everitt Shaw, through his position as head of the personnel committee, decides who obtains CPI jobs. The control of programs is in the hands of Ruth Coan, a protégé of Shaw's. The city political machine runs CPI for its own benefit.

CPI's latest maneuver (see page 7 of this issue) has been to try to take the funds from Headstart programs and use them for their own CPI chosen staff. Pauline Scipio posed as a volunteer as she worked side by side with director Coan fighting the Headstart parents. Just to show how dirty this gets, Scipio is already a highly paid CPI employee ostensibly working on setting up a new manpower day care center in Reverend Brewer's church.

Brewer had closed the former day care in his church. This resulted in eight parents losing their jobs. Now CPI funds are going for exorbitant rental paid on a new day care in the church. Brewer happens to be the chairman of the board of CPI. This is just one small example. To allow CPI to continue as it presently operates is to continue the constant rip-off of New Haven's citizens.

This state of affairs doesn't have to be tolerated. *Modern Times* believes that steps can be taken to make CPI more responsible to the community. First, residents should take part in program formulation at the planning stage. It is people who use the programs who are in the best position to know what will make them successful; not some CPI staff planner, a political appointee, who seldom ventures out of the agency's office.

Second, control of the CPI leadership must be placed in the hands of the residents of New Haven and taken out City Hall. For if CPI staffers, such as Director Coan, were directly responsible to those they are paid to serve, they would be more sensitive to the community's views.

Lastly, less money should be spent on the top heavy central staff. A higher percentage of the funds should be used to pay field staffers. Field personnel should earn as much money as directors. Simply reallocating presently available funds would greatly improve programs.

CPI can and must be changed so it can better aid all New Haven.

Modern Times supports all efforts toward this end.

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MODERN TIMES welcomes
all comments and letters
to the editors.

MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on *MODERN TIMES* is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions from the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

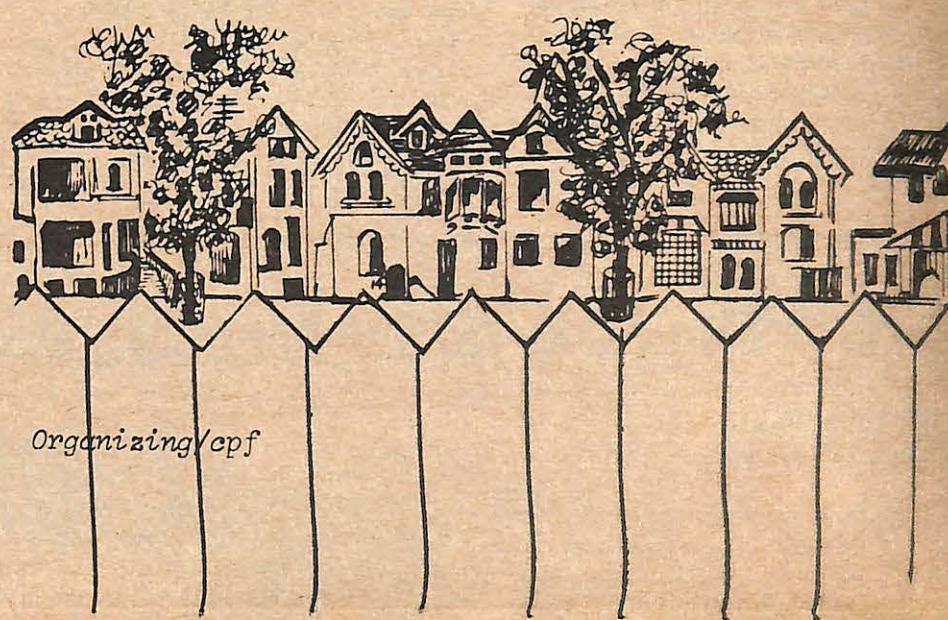
MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get this kind of news from profit-making commercial papers. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working men and women are told by them instead of their bosses. There is no place else where the problems of employment and education, and housing and health care are told by the people who have to live with them.

This is the richest country in the world. Yet most of the wealth is used only by a few. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. There would be no need to strike for paltry raises, waste our resources and labor on missiles and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need, not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the vested interests that run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care, and decent jobs.

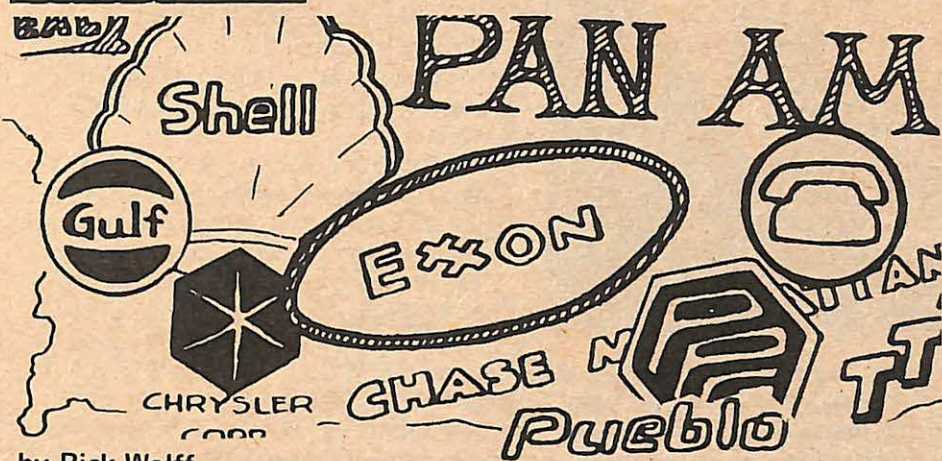
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money talks

US Economy Hurt by Corporation Errors



by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

The military defeat of the US Armed Forces in Indochina is producing economic effects of importance to New Haven and all other parts of America. How we deal with these effects will determine if we have jobs here and if there will again be prosperity in this state and this city.

The Vietnam War (including adventures in Laos and Cambodia) cost over \$150 billion. It killed or wounded over one quarter of a million young people in the prime of their lives as American workers. It produced the longest, worst inflation in this nation's peace-time history.

The US economy took a special kind of beating from the war and its consequences. The major world competitors of American firms did not suffer from these consequences. In fact, they prospered while the US floundered. US corporations found themselves in trouble as the war wore on. Their goods were over-priced and could not compete with the cheaper

goods pouring out of Western Europe, Japan, etc. The US dollar lost its glow as it lost its value.

Corporations Support Wage Controls.

The galloping difficulties and shrinking profits of major corporations finally convinced them to urge Nixon and Kissinger to wind down the war.

The resistance of the Vietnamese just proved too costly to control. The corporations also supported Nixon's wage-price controls as a way to build up the profits that war had hurt. And, finally, in response to low profits, the corporations began massive lay-offs, which Nixon and Ford allowed to go unchecked.

The purpose of this corporation-government game plan was to let record levels of unemployment convince workers to accept lower standards of living. Wages went nowhere while prices flew.

Runaway Shops Hurt US Economy

All these corporation strategies tried to cope with the economic difficulties brought on by the defeat in the Vietnam War. They did not work well enough to

satisfy the corporations. So, all along, they also put into action Plan B. This called for moving more and more of their plants and offices abroad, away from the country with economic troubles and toward the lands where profits looked promising. While this was nice for these firms and their stockholders, it made for even worse economic troubles here at home.

What solution, if any, is available under these circumstances? Many firms hope to keep afloat by paying lower wages, less taxes, etc. So they put heavy pressure on politicians to do nothing about unemployment, knowing that joblessness forces people to work for less. So they pressure people like Mayor Guida and Governor Grasso to lay-off public employees and cut services rather than tax business.

But while the Republicans and Democrats across America do the bidding of large corporations, as usual, it has not and will not work. The companies will still find more and more reasons to move to areas where lower wages and lower taxes are offered to them. And when moving to cheaper areas in US fails, they will move abroad.

There is only one solution. It involves betting on improved technology. New ways of making things, new methods, new goods, new machines—these technological improvements alone can give the American economy the goods and services that the world will buy. Improved technology will provide jobs to make the new goods in the new ways for the new markets.

For this solution to work, American workers must be provided with the best possible conditions of work. Then they can come up with the millions of small and large improvements in ways of work

that offer the US economy its only hope for renewed prosperity. Good conditions mean decent housing, health and recreation facilities in all communities.

It means transforming public education to offer children the best possible education leading to the best minds.

Taxing Big Business Only Hope

To put it all in simple words: to save the American economy from the disaster brought onto us by corporate strategies and Governmental policies we need to transform our communities.

We need politicians who will tax business in order to rebuild our communities and our working peoples' creative activities.

Taxing businesses for these purposes is the only hope—it is the only hope even for the businesses themselves.

One final thought. The solution proposed here has no competitors. The big businesses do not want to pay more taxes, so they threaten to leave. Yet their plan to tax all working people even more will fail because by worsening the conditions for working people, it will make them less productive, less creative. And that will hurt everyone. Even the companies will be hurt more than the taxes they save.

Workers Must Take Control

As before in history, the wage-earners will have to rise up and take control, not only for the benefit of themselves and their families, but also for the benefit of the economy and all Americans.

In New Haven, the dead end is represented by Republicans and by Guida. The beginning of a wage-earner movement for change lies in the Progressive Party's campaign around Matt Borenstein for Mayor of New Haven.

brass tacks

Milford Resident Fights for Rights

by Mike Holodnak
Modern Times Staff

Mike Aulenti, of Milford, is a completely unreasonable person. When the state in effect told him to quietly lay down in the gutter and die, he not only refused to do so, but he went down to the state capital to fight it. After a two week struggle he won his grievance and shook up every agency in Connecticut.

It began when Mike Aulenti had two vertebrae and part of one rib removed for Paget's Disease. His doctors, at the West Haven Veteran's Hospital, prescribed for him a brace, two canes, \$60 per month for a high protein diet and an orthopedic mattress.

The brace and two canes he received, but the rest of his prescribed needs were not available.

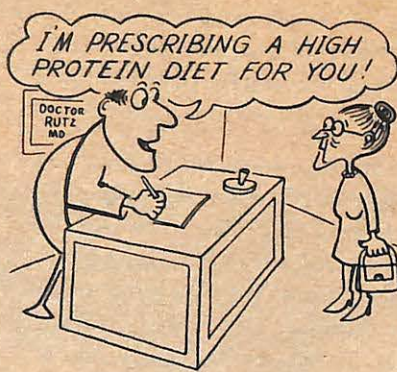
As head of a household, who would be 100% disabled for at least one year, he applied for his veteran's disability pension. They told him he would have to wait six months.

From the Milford welfare department he managed to get vouchers for \$27.40. These free vouchers, however, will be wiped out when he will have to pay \$29.70 for \$61 worth of food stamps the state will begin giving him.

First Visit to Hartford

Unable to get his veteran's pension, and the \$60 for his protein diet and the orthopedic mattress, he went to Hartford where he confronted legislators and agency heads. But all they did was refer him to welfare, which he did not want.

Nevertheless he kept an appointment made for him at the New Haven welfare office. After spending several hours of going through the degrading and humiliating process of filling out application



forms and answering questions, the final evaluator began inquiring about the financial status of his married children. This resulted in Aulenti tearing up the forms, and throwing them at the evaluator and walking out.

From there he drove back to Hartford where Gov. Ella Grasso's assistant told him they still had nothing for him. He was referred to another person's office where a state trooper was also present. Mike told the staff person that in order for him to get well again he needed \$60 per month for his special diet and an orthopedic mattress. She told him, "You ex-GI's expect everything." He told her he only wanted what he was entitled to, and deserved at least the same consideration that the Vietnamese refugees were getting.

She told him that they had done plenty for him when they gave him the \$300 brace and two canes.

Unless all four of his prescribed needs were met, the brace and canes alone would not help him recover. He therefore removed his brace and dumped it on her desk along with the two canes. Then on his hands and knees, before many witnesses, he crawled down three flights of stairs and went to his car.

Refuses "Handouts"

A State Trooper told Aulenti that he did not blame him for what he was doing in the face of such heartless people, and offered Aulenti some money. Aulenti refused the money because he does not



want any "handouts."

When he got home he made his own brace from an old car seat and wooden slates.

In desperation he had asked his surgeon, Dr. West, to take him off disability so he could go back to work. But the doctor refused to do so.

The following day, on Friday the 9th of May, he bought himself a cane, then went to Sen. Lowell Weiker's office in Bridgeport.

After listening to his problems, Weiker's aide directed him to the state agencies he had already exhausted. He told her he was now seeking help from the federal level and mentioned the \$500 million Sen. Weiker was promoting for the Vietnamese refugees. She countered by referring to this as a "humanitarian act."

Camping at the Capitol

The following Sunday evening Aulenti was able to get only one sleeping bag so he went to Hartford alone, pitched a tent on the lawn of the Capitol building and got into his sleeping bag.

But when the police made him take down the tent, he slept on the lawn without the tent.

Since he still could not get what he wanted he got another sleeping bag and, on the following evening, he and I both went to Hartford.

We talked to a State Trooper for a while till he went back into the building. It began to rain so instead of placing the sleeping bags on the lawn we put them on the stone steps of the Capitol building

and turned in for the night.

But because of a four inch hole in his back, Aulenti was unable to sleep and walked around the Capitol building in the rain most of the night. It took me a while before I fell asleep.

When I awoke in the morning I saw that the sleeping bag beside me was still empty and Aulenti, now dripping wet, was still pacing the sidewalk.

I asked him, "Where's everyone?"

He said, "About 200 people walked past you on the way to work. You were sleeping like a teddy bear so I didn't want to wake you."

Visits Gunther Lieberman

After two more frustrating days, Mr. Aulenti and I went to the third floor into Sen. George Gunther's office. Gunther made some phone calls to various agencies, including Congressman Gaimo. The result was that Aulenti was referred back to New Haven welfare department.

In the meantime, as a reporter for Modern Times, I interviewed several legislators, including Joseph J. Lieberman, Senate Majority Leader. Since the State Police were preparing to ship the brace and two canes back to West Haven, I asked Sen. Lieberman if this meant that they were washing their hands of Aulenti's problem.

"Not at all," Sen. Lieberman answered. "In fact we had already secured the \$60 a month for his diet."

He then referred me to his aide, Carol Curry, who was in the process of getting the orthopedic mattress. There were many legislators sympathetic to Aulenti's plight, including Vito Mazza of West Haven and Sen. Betty Hutton. But it was Carol Curry who was not only the most sympathetic but also the most efficient in terms of getting things accomplished. When she completed her work all Aulenti's needs, except for the pension, were firmly established, and Aulenti accepted a temporary truce. (A week later, even his pension was hurried through the red tape.)

The following day, when Aulenti went for his appointment to the West Haven Hospital, he was greeted with open arms by the Administration, doctors, nurses, and patients for bringing the plight of many veterans to the attention of the State Capitol.

Hill Health Center Election Results

The Hill Health Corporation announced the names of the four neighborhood residents who won the board election held from May 1-10 at its annual meeting Wednesday night.

The four new board members are: Irma Coleman, 31-E Liberty St., Dolores Fisher, 7-A Station Ct., Evelyn Graves, 705 Washington Ave., and Isabel Harris, 226 Davenport Ave.

Five-year pins were awarded to three employees: Charlotte Costello, Maria Diaz, and Cynthia Robinson.

In addition, certificates of appreciation were presented to the following board members for their service to the Corporation: Arlyne Ford Dildy, Evelyn Graves, Harry Jeffreys, Anthony Laudano, Nathaniel Rogers, Alfreda Walker, Dr. Boris Astrachan, Ernest Badger, Louis J. Kaplan, Jane Keeler, Evelyn McGrath, David Stockton, Dr. Gary Tishler, and Willis Underwood.

Special citations were presented to Cornell Scott, HHC executive director; Ms. Eileen Burr, operator of A-1 Answering Service; and Michael J. Coleman and Francis L. Crowley, both of the Yale Medical School, who advise the Center in financial matters.

City Development Administrator LeRoy Jones addressed the meeting on the topic, "Health Care in the City of New Haven."

Scott spoke on "Where We've Been, Where We Are, Where We're Going."

The Corporation is the board of directors for the Hill Health Center. The Center provides comprehensive health care for some 13,000 Hill residents.

Inmate Reveals Prison Graft

Citizens for Better Correctional Institutions of New Haven has learned that an investigation is presently underway at the Connecticut Correctional Institution, Somers of charges of graft in the industries department. A statement was issued today by Patricia Wallace, coordinator of the privately funded group calling for a full inquiry and public disclosure of findings.

"It is our understanding," Ms. Wallace remarked, "that information has been given to the State Police by Mr. Louis Cofone, a prisoner at the institution, alleging that corrections personnel have engaged in a variety of illegal activities at the prison. These activities reportedly include trafficking in contraband, raking off State property, and kickbacks to cooperating inmates."

Other sources have indicated to CBCI that the Industries Department has been involved in a cover-up to hide the fact

that it has been losing money, due not only to corruption, but to incompetence and bad accounting practices as well.

A Thorough Review

"In this post-Watergate era, and in a time of financial crisis in the State, we, as taxpayers, call upon the Commissioner, the Governor, and the Legislature, to do a thorough review of this department, and to put an end to any corrupt or fiscally unsound practices which may be found."

Ms. Wallace pointed to the fact that the present industries program has been called "ineffective, outmoded, and inadequate" by the architecture and planning firm, Curtis and Davis of New York and New Orleans commissioned by the Department of Corrections two years ago to do a study of the Somers facility.

"If we are seriously concerned about reducing street crime, we will not tolerate an industries program which provides job training suitable for use only in a correctional institution," she concluded.

Daily World/cpf



Board Members Elected at CHCP

The Community Health Care Center Plan on Sergeants Drive held elections for nine consumer(member)representatives on its Board of Directors. The elections were held for the week ending May 21. The nine representatives elected were:

Irv Rosenthal—employed by the State of Conn. as a professor at SCCC.

Lois Casey—employed by the Southern New England Telephone Co.

Wayne D. Cable—employed by the US Dept. of Commerce as a Fishery Biologist.

John M. Palmieri Jr.—employed by Olin and president of Victory Lodge 609.

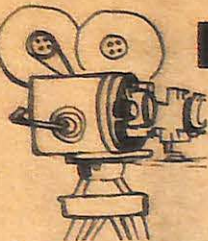
Edna Lynn Whittaby—employed by the City of New Haven Board of Education and is on the executive board of AFSCME Local 884.

Lynne Karsten—employed as an administrator at the Educational Center for the Arts.

Miriam Kline—employed as a secretary at Yale Univ.

Judith Walshak—employed by the Rehabilitation Center as a teacher of basic education.

Irene Smith—employed by South Central Conn. Comprehensive Health Planning Inc. as a regional health planner.



review

by Karen Rosenberg
Modern Times Staff

"A Brief Vacation" directed by Vittorio Desica.

The previews for De Sica's film, "A Brief Vacation", show a man and a woman walking hand in hand through snow-covered fields while sentimental music sounds in the background. The ad for this film in one newspaper shows a couple embracing. But a cheap romance is not what the viewer will find at the movie theatre.

"A Brief Vacation" portrays the loss of self-identity which a lower-class woman suffers when she supports her husband, her brother-in-law and children singlehandedly. The absence of love and personal fulfillment in the everyday lives of men and women of a certain class is the theme of this picture.

Sickness is the only vacation for the heroine of this film. It is her sole chance to rest, to get away by herself, to read, to breathe fresh air. Because she has the

symptoms of TB, she is sent out of Milan to a mountain sanatorium for a short cure, paid for by the National Health Plan. When she was healthy and working, at home and in the factory, she had no time to live. Through sickness she came to life: this is the tragic paradox in DeSica's film.

The heroine's miserable situation in Milan is a result of her class. It cannot be blamed on her brutish husband, out of work because of a broken leg, or on her arrogant brother-in-law, who cannot find a job. Her husband, she says, has also slaved, becoming bitter, and possessive of his only pleasure, his wife. Her mother-in-law, who begs her to sacrifice her health to support the family, abandoned pride in herself years ago, ceasing to care that she has only four good teeth. These are the people who worry about survival, with no time free of anxiety. When the heroine, the only source of income, goes to the mountains, her doctor advises the family to steal to support themselves. Fortunately, a strong union contract provides income for the time Clara is away.

Some "Solutions"

Arriving at the sanatorium, Clara gets

a taste of how life could be. She also becomes aware of changing her life. One solution for the impoverished woman is to become a mistress to a wealthy man.

One of the women in the sanatorium has accepted this status in order to gain clothes, make-up and a cure for TB. The heroine could have an affair with a doctor if she wished. This way out does not offer self-respect, only greater financial rewards. DeSica does not depict it as a desirable alternative.

Another hope is political activism thru a patient-organized strike. The demand is made for unlimited paid cures on the grounds that society has caused the worker's disease through unbearable working and living conditions. The strike itself is never shown, and its results are not mentioned. DeSica has only hinted at this as an answer.

This film does not offer a romantic escape to a distant paradise or a fairy-godmother to enrich the poor, although there is a short, passionate and hope-

ful interlude for Clara and a lover. DeSica does not give the audience an ending which will erase the painful picture of factory life at the beginning of the film.

One wonders why the promoters of the film show only the scenes of love and hope. Do they think only escapism will sell in America?

DeSica has made a much better film than his advertisers will admit, a film that touches the audience with the pain of deprivation. It raises questions about the cause of poverty and disease that few American films are willing to discuss. There is only one terribly sad fact about this film and that is that a scene is cut from the version of the film shown in America. In this scene another woman who is a socialist and also a victim of TB shows Clara the class as well as the sexual nature of her deprivation in life. In spite of this the film is beautiful. See it while it is playing in New Haven!



Not So Grand Juries

by Rachel Ponds
Modern Times Staff

The Grand Juries of this country were established to protect the citizenry from arbitrary arrests and investigations. A Grand Jury is supposed to study a case to see if there is enough evidence for action, and then, if appropriate, act. Today Grand Juries have another role--doing the dirty work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Earlier this year two area women, Terry Turgeon and Ellen Grusse, were visited by FBI agents who wanted to question them in regards to two women on the ten most wanted list. The FBI has no power of subpoena and, therefore, could not make the women talk to its agents. The Grand Jury, which does have subpoena power, has called upon these women to provide answers, under threat of jail sentence, to the questions the FBI wants answered.

Both Grusse and Turgeon have already served twenty-eight days in prison for refusing to testify before the Grand Jury.

In an attempt to get the women to answer questions, the court has granted them immunity. However, the immunity only guarantees that each woman's testimony cannot be used against her, but it could be used against others. Secondly, immunity precludes the women's right to plead

the fifth amendment rather than testify.

Grusse and Turgeon disregarded their immunity, pled the fifth amendment, and were cited for contempt of court for refusing to testify. They were sent to prison until that Grand Jury's term expired on May 6, and upon release were issued new subpoenas by the presently seated Grand Jury. A third woman, Diana Perkins, also received a subpoena on May 6 to testify in the same case.

The women have been newly subpoenaed to answer the same questions. Their reasons for refusal are the same as the first time. They, and their attorney, Michael Avery, contend that the whole process is illegal. Firstly, the FBI is using the Grand Jury's work for its own ends. Secondly, the women charge that the case is based on illegal wiretapping done by the government. And thirdly, the questioning and wiretapping are invasions of their privacy.

The government has said that it did not use illegal wiretaps, but presiding Judge Jon O. Newman has issued an order to the government to file an affidavit containing specific information on the denial of the wiretaps.

Turgeon, Grusse and Perkins are to appear in court on June 3 for the next step of this second contempt hearing. At that time the government must comply with the Judge's order or the hearing will not continue.

by Renee Poirier
Modern Times Staff

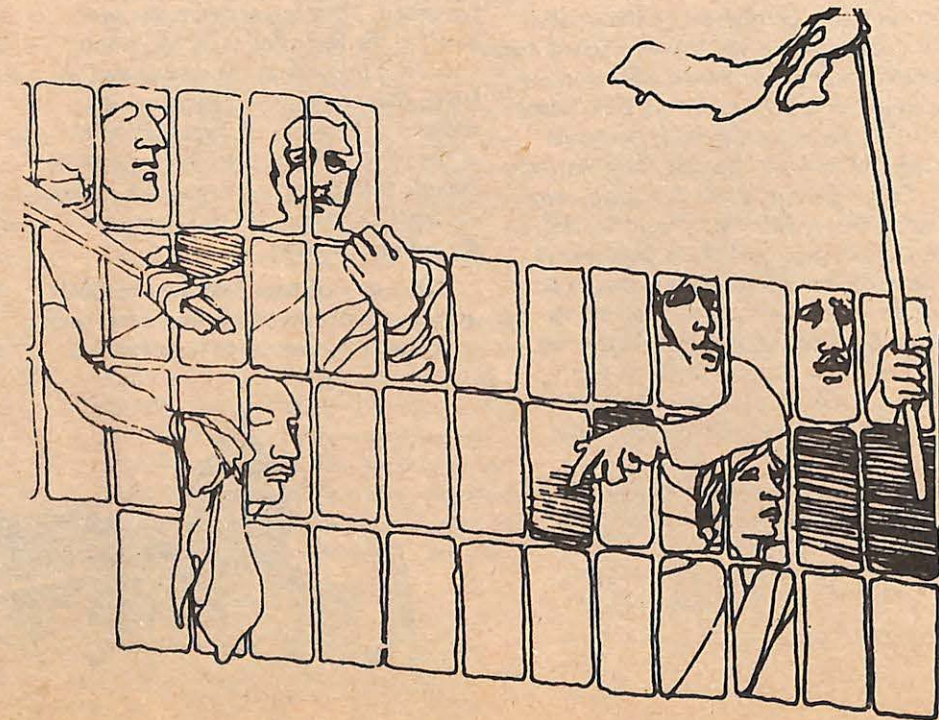
Can students freely criticize their professors? This question is presently before the Connecticut courts the case of a Southern Connecticut State College professor, Panagiotis Manthos versus three of his students, Regina Hawkes et al.

Earlier this year the students went to the dean at SCSC complaining of Professor Manthos' teaching, and sought the dean's advice on the problem. He advised them to write up their complaints and present them at a meeting with the professor, his department head and the dean himself, so that they could talk over the situation. As a result of that meeting Manthos sued the students for libel and slander.

The complaint filed by Professor Manthos "...alleges that one of the defendants slandered the plaintiff by criticizing his teaching abilities and by stating other complaints in a conversation with the dean of the college. The second count alleges that the three defendants libeled the plaintiff by questioning his professional teaching abilities in a written statement which was sent to the dean."

Complaint Contested

Michael Avery, attorney for the students filed a demurrer to Manthos' complaint, stating that it was not sufficient because it did not show malice on the part of the students.



Prof. Sues Students

A landmark decision in the case of the *New York Times Co. vs. Sullivan* states that a public official "...is prohibited from recovering damages for a defamatory falsehood relating to his official conduct unless he proves that the statement was made with 'actual malice'--that is, with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not."

Manthos declared that he is not a public servant, therefore the ruling was not applicable. However, the presiding judge cited that "the plaintiff is a professor at a state college, he is on the state payroll and his duties are directly related to the state function of education." He ruled that Professor Manthos is in fact a public official in accord with the criteria of the *New York Times* case.

Freedom of Speech

According to the judge's decision, Manthos had to file a new complaint alleging actual malice. Manthos has filed the second complaint and the complaint is pending at this time.

The case of Manthos vs. Hawkes et al has important implications for all students in Connecticut's state colleges. A decision in favor of the students reaffirms the rights of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution and encourages student input in their education.

An unfavorable decision effectively allows professors to be the manipulators of their students' education and silences potential constructive criticism.

CPI Slashes Headstart Budget

Modern Times Staff

In the words of Linda Toxeira, an Elmhaven daycare staff member, "CPI (Community Progress Incorporated) doesn't have all the money they could have gotten if they'd cleaned themselves up. They've

been sued and caught mismanaging funds and people."

They have limited funds and they want it to go to groups like the neighborhood corporations who play their game. The total headstart budget looks like a lot of money especially to bureaucrats who

don't understand the cost of meeting children's needs. They see money and they want to get their grubby hands on it. They don't realize we're already cut to the bone."

CPI Ripoff?

According to Beniveve Carter, president of the board of directors of the Elmhaven headstart center, "CPI is trying to rip us off." According to Maureen Gomes, Elmhaven's girector, "CPI is trying to see what they can get away with. If parents allow \$30,000 less in services for their children, they'll be no end to the cuts."

The issue of cuts of headstart started in March when Roy Fleisher, director of the National Office of Child Development (OCD) condemned CPI for mismanagement of four different counts:

Poor Financial Reporting: CPI and the New Haven Board of Education let slip a \$100,000 spending error in headstart's funds.

Failure to Call Policy Committee Meetings: According to federal headstart guidelines basic decisions effecting headstart centers should be made by a "policy committee" consisting of headstart parents elected at each headstart center.

Inadequate Assistance: CPI is supposed to but has not provided experts to help headstart parents and staff with educational programs and budget advice.

Parents Ignored

On May 15, one week before the headstart budgets were due in Boston, Ruth Coan ignored the parents' refusal and ordered the parents to submit a cut budget to CPI. Tuesday morning, May 19th headstart parents met together and again refused the cuts. Tuesday afternoon the CPI offices were packed with angry parents and staff who had come to tell Ruth Coan and Regional OCD director Al Boyer how they felt.

At this meeting many issues emerged:

1. The Office of Child Development had authorized one, not three, positions to help monitor its headstart funds.

2. OCD had already given CPI \$7000 for monitoring (CPI had spent these funds elsewhere).

3. CPI would receive an OCD grant of \$600,000 from which monitoring funds could be taken.

4. It is illegal for CPI to withhold headstart budgets from the Office of Child Development.

5. According to the New Haven Board of Education's representative, the \$100,000 error which the \$30,000 is to prevent in the future, is a simple mathematical error. "It could be corrected with a 1/2 hour and a pocket computer."

Tough Questions

In cross-questioning between Mr. Boyer of OCD and the headstart parents and staff, Mr. Boyer stated that since CPI had already mismanaged funds, OCD would not allocate more monitoring monies to CPI. "Why then," asked a parent, "do you allow them to mismanage us?" The question was not answered. Mr. Boyer stated that "OCD was responsible to CPI and CPI responsible to OCD." "Who's responsible to us?" asked a parent. That too was not answered.

The mood of headstart parents and staff was perhaps best expressed by Mrs. Geraldine Cotton and Mrs. Lois Pollard who addressed director Coan and Mr. Boyer, "How dare you! How dare you treat us like this! You are taking money from our children. You are paid by our taxes. You tell us \$30,000 taken from our children won't have an effect. What do you think we are, fools?"

"Listen to the woman, listen!" came a chorus from the floor.

On the following day, CPI decided that the policy council which has to approve the budgets is not functioning because CPI decided to change the by-laws. However at that time OCD official Boyer decided that CPI didn't need \$30,000 after all.



Nick Heyer

Some of the residents at Elmhaven day care.

UFW Supporters Assaulted

by the United Farm Workers

As the strength of the Gallo boycott has grown in New Haven the past few months, so has the intensity of the Gallo/Teamster opposition. In recent weeks two United Farm Workers (UFW) supporters have been subject to unprovoked, violent attacks by members of Teamsters Local 443.

On Saturday May 10, four UFW supporters had just begun picketing Hagman's Package Store on Whitney Avenue when a group of 20 to 30 men, most wearing jackets inscribed "Keep on Truckin Local 443", and some members of the Charter Oak motorcycle gang, disrupting the picket line by beating up one of the pickets, Dan Zucker, and destroying picket signs and leaflets. When the pickets returned from taking Zucker to the hospital (his wrist was broken in the attack), another supporter found the tires of his car slashed.

Mass Demonstration

The following Friday (May 16) a demonstration was held at Hagman's to protest the teamster violence. Over 100 people marched on the store chanting "Chavez Si, Gallo no: Teamster violence has to go." The demonstration was so large that half the line had to move across the street for lack of room on the block where Hagman's is located.

One of those who participated in the Friday demonstration was Tom Doyle, an organizer for District 1199, Hospital Workers Union. Later in the evening Doyle was attacked in the lobby of the Park Plaza Hotel by two men, later identified as a Business Agent and rank and file member of Local 443, who Doyle recognized as having been observing the demonstration earlier in the evening. Doyle received a black eye, a bloody nose, and required several stitches in his mouth as a result of the attack.

Labor Denounces Violence

The Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO denounced the "brutal attack" on Doyle, and called for an end to the violence. Representatives from the Amalgamated Meatcutters, ILGWU, 1199, Steelworkers, UAW and the State Federation of Teachers joined church and community organizations in condemning the

"acts of violence perpetrated by the teamsters."

On Wednesday May 21, nearly 200 people marched on Hagman's to protest the second act of teamster violence, including many rank and file members of 1199, the Teacher's Union, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Steel Workers, AFSCME and Typographers.

The response from the teamsters was the claim that Dan Zucker tripped one of their members, and that led to the first "display of temper." The teamsters also suggested that the UFW place "mature, responsible" people on its picket lines.

Counter Pickets

Last weekend's picketing brought an even more serious response from the teamsters: in place of the Gallo salesmen who regularly counter-picket, were twenty teamster "goons," who, besides making racist remarks about Mexican-Americans and sexist remarks to the "babes" on our picket line, attempted to threaten and intimidate our pickets.

One woman who had brought her children picketing was warned by a teamster to "get your ass out of here and don't bring the kids back."

Alternately the teamsters would try to shout UFW supporters, chant "Better dead than Red," and use a bull horn siren to drown out our singing.

Support Needed

The Teamster/Gallo threat can be stopped only by a strong mobilization of New Haven supporters on the picket line. We need your participation in our picket lines now so we can stop this threat in New Haven. We meet at the Green (corner of Church and Grove) at 5 p.m. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and then march to Hagman's.

Although legislation will go into effect in California this September to allow secret ballot elections and de-certification of the teamsters' "sweetheart contracts," our boycott work must continue and intensify. As with the clothing workers' struggle at Farah, legislation does not insure a good contract—a boycott does.

In these coming months a strong boycott is crucial so that we can bring Gallo and the other growers to the bargaining table. Give the UFW a call at 787-6511 and let us know what you can do in our summer boycott campaign.

VIVA EL BOICOT!

Asks for More

CPI responded. In April CPI deputy director Ruth Coan sent a letter to both the Board of Education and the Elmhaven headstart centers requesting \$10,000 from the Elmhaven and \$20,000 from the Board of Education centers. This money was slated for hiring a monitoring staff of three people.

At the time of this letter, all the headstart budgets had already been submitted to the regional Office of Child Development (OCD) in Boston. By May 15 all of the headstart centers had already met with Ruth Coan and told her, "no way!"

At the May 14 Elmhaven meeting, Ruth Coan threatened the Elmhaven parents with withholding their budget and therefore denying them any funds if they refused to cut \$10,000. In spite of Dixwell Neighborhood Corporation director Pete Gray and the Elmhaven housing police chief Plasse Williams, who urged the parents to go along with CPI, the parents refused.



Nick Heyer

UFW supporters picket Hagman's Package Store on Whitney Ave. to pressure them into not selling Gallo wines. All liquor stores on Orange St. have been cleansed of Gallo wines.

New Party to Represent New Haveners

continued from page 1

How well educated are we, how fine are our schools, how many useful skills do our citizens have, how efficient and complete are our transportation, health care, sanitation, day care, recreation systems? The Progressive Party seeks to build a New New Haven which will say to everyone: "Come to New Haven for our skilled and creative work force, our advanced-school system, our parks, our fine beaches, our beautiful housing," and so on.

New Priorities

Here are some examples of the Progressive Party's priorities.

Education: Since 1970, education has received an ever-smaller share of the city tax dollar year after year. Direct services, teachers, paraprofessionals and supplies have all been cut back in large chunks. Further cuts will damage all our children's and our own futures. We will not allow any cuts in education.

Taxes: New Haven's property was last assessed in 1964. We know that even if valuation of property was accurate, changes in property values since then favor the wealthy homeowner and landlords with large holdings.

The property tax hits rich and poor with the same rate, and Yale not at all. This violates the concept of fair taxation,

taxation according to ability to pay. Those of us who rent pay our share of taxes through the rents to the landlords.

We will institute an immediate reassessment and reform of the tax system to lessen the burden on middle and lower income groups. Only the minority that have evaded their share will find their taxes raised.

Housing: About 2/3 of New Haven's families rent rather than own their homes. We all know how hard it is to find good apartments at reasonable rents, especially if you have children.

We will take steps to better this situation by such acts as:

a) Implement demands of groups like People Acting for Change (PAC) to give tax breaks to people reclaiming abandoned buildings in their neighborhoods.

b) Take control of public housing from private management companies and give it back to the tenants.

Employment: The city of New Haven now hires according to political patronage, not according to the needs of New Haveners for work and not according to the qualifications of the job applicants. We will hire according to need and qualification, not by political favoritism. Jobs should go first to city residents. We propose to reduce the number of high-paid, low-productivity administrators to free

money for more public service jobs in recreation, day-care, health, education and sanitation areas.

Transportation: If bus travel were cheap and convenient, we could turn around the public transportation disaster in New Haven. It can take over an hour to travel 2 miles by bus in the city. Walking is usually faster in some areas of the city. Why is the city building a new, huge parking garage on State Street when fuel is so expensive and air pollution at danger levels.

We would stop the State Street Garage and plan instead a public transportation center in its place. This would provide more and better services and involve many more jobs as well.

Utilities: Public ownership of the UI Company will both lower our electric bills and out taxes. Over 2,000 cities and towns across America own their utilities, including Wallingford. Public utility rates average 30 percent lower than private rates.

We propose to carry forward in every possible way the steps to buy out the utilities to bring rate relief to New Haven.

Advocacy: Right now, some city officials spend their time and legal skills against public employees and community activists. For example, the city's Corporation Counsel figures out ways to fire city employees, but can't find ways for the city to buy out the UI Company or sue the State Government for aid as Hartford recently did.

We propose that one of the first new tasks of city government will be the establishment of a special Community Assistance Office, whose sole function will be to:

a) Help residents get all the health, financial, educational, food, welfare, unemployment benefits available under existing federal, state and local laws;

b) Provide the necessary aid to community groups to initiate new projects such

as public campaigns for the reclamation of abandoned housing, local health-care clinics, etc.

c) Assist all workers on strike with the many special problems involved in that situation.

City Government Reform: To open the city up for much more citizen participation, we propose Charter Reform to establish:

a) a paid, elected Board of Aldermen with the sole power to appropriate funds and set the tax rate instead of a paid and unelected Board of Finance.

b) an elected Board of Education

c) the opportunity for referendum on community issues. Currently there is no way New Haven residents can vote on any issue (such as current education budget cuts). We propose that petitions with 1000 valid New Haven signatures would initiate a vote on a controversial issue.

The Progressive Party is holding platform hearings to hear from people working for change in these and related issues. We will be presenting specific, detailed programs for the consideration of New Haven voters in the months and years ahead.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Matt Borenstein is 32 years old and has been a resident of New Haven since 1964. He is a New Haven school teacher and works in the city's experimental program—High School in the Community. Matt has been active in the New Haven Federation of Teachers since he became a teacher four years ago. He has been editor of the union paper for the past three years. Matt has been active in local politics since 1968.

Matt is married to Florie Ricciuti (5 years) and has a one year old son, Jason.

Community Calendar

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Sun.
June 1 | The Audubon Street Arts Festival will combine musical events, theatre, movement, visual arts, and crafts. The festival represents the joint efforts of the Neighborhood Music School, Creative Arts Workshop, and Educational Center for the Arts all located on Audubon St. (between Orange and Whitney) with the cooperation of the Arts Council of Greater New Haven. Time: 1-5PM. |
| Thurs.
June 5 | Should Prisons Exist: Yes or No? is the theme of the annual meeting of Citizens for Better Correctional Institutions. Fay "Honey" Knopp, a twenty year member of the Prisoner Visitation/Support Committee of the American Friends Service Committee who believes prisons should be abolished, will be the feature speaker. 7:30 at the First United Methodist Church, 425 College St. |
| Sat.
June 14 | Stop the Grapes. A mass demonstration in support of the United Farm Workers to be held at Mott's Shoprite in Manchester, Ct. (exit 92 off Rt.84). Time: 12-4PM. |
| July 28-
Aug. 14 | The Integrated Day—Teacher Center Summer Workshop. A program connected with Fairfield University's Master of Arts program which explores teaching and learning styles. Registration: \$330 tuition for six credits; \$100 tuition for no credits; \$10 registration fee. For more information call the Teacher Center, 776-5987. |

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Day Care Funds Misused

continued from page 2

teachers have taken their classes. According to Ms. Foster, "many of these people started out in daycare when it wasn't expected to be any more than babysitting, and it's difficult to get them interested in career development now."

Recent state guidelines require that any new head teachers in DCA-funded centers have a B.S. in child development. Some present head teachers, who started out with a high school equivalency degree, doubt the wisdom of this provision.

The issue here is partly one of custodial vs. developmental day care. Ms. Foster does not think children in DCA-funded centers are being "terribly harmed physically or emotionally." Obviously, the quality of care differs vastly among the centers, which range up to the highly acclaimed Yale Child Study Center. Ms. Foster stresses that there's as much need to expand the quantity of children served

as there is to upgrade the quality of care.

"There's a big, big need for day care for kids under 3 and those over 5- the children who go to school in the morning," she says "what's the working mother supposed to do with them in the afternoon?"

Money Wasted

Nevertheless, the other source contends that at least until recently, DCA money has actually been wasted because "the people at the top didn't know anything about daycare."

Ms. Foster also feels that the biggest obstacle to expending and upgrading day care in New Haven is "the federal and city people allocating the money, who don't understand the problems or need for day care." She thinks professionals and concerned parents "have to learn to get around the politicians."

Some ICDCC members hope that the new board's parent representatives can begin to do that.